

In 1952 an outbreak of nitrate poisoning caused serious cattle losses in the Temblor Range, as well as other areas in California. Mr. Twisselmann wished to learn the identity of the plants causing the disease and this led to his serious interest in botany. He sought the help of John Thomas Howell and from Mr. Howell he learned the mechanics of collecting plants and the problems of identifying them. He first studied the plants of the Temblor Range and in 1956 published a flora of the area. His botanical horizon soon expanded to Kern County and in 1968 his flora of the county was published. Both of his floras list the plants, their local distributions, and their habitats but, because he had lived all of his life in the area of his floras and understood its ecology, he added from his observations the kind of information that could only come from personal experience and local sources. (For a bibliography of his writings see E. McClintock, *Fremontia* 1:3-4. 1973)

About 1965, with the cooperation of the United States Forest Service, Mr. Twisselmann began field work on the Kern Plateau in the southern Sierra Nevada of Tulare and Kern counties. He made a preliminary check-list, based on his collections together with those of J. T. Howell and Gordon True, which he planned to expand into a flora of the area.

During the years of his botanical activity Mr. Twisselmann built up a personal herbarium of about 20,000 specimens. In addition to his own collections others were acquired from local correspondents, mostly neighboring ranchers, who supplied him with material from their areas. Specimens in his herbarium were mounted in a professional fashion and he prepared for them specially designed and neatly printed labels. His herbarium was deposited in the Academy Herbarium.

Through his intensive collecting Ernest Twisselmann turned up several new species. Two named in his honor are *Nemacladus Twisselmannii* J. T. Howell and *Eriogonum Twisselmannii* (J. T. Howell) Reveal.

PLANTAGO CORONOPUS IN THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.—*Plantago coronopus* L., a European species with distinctive pinnatifid leaves, has been established in California and at Port Orford, Oregon for many years (Munz, *A California flora*, 1959; Peck, *Manual of the higher plants of Oregon*, 1941). It was not included in recent floras of the Pacific Northwest (Hitchcock et al., *Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest*, 1959; Hitchcock and Cronquist, *Flora of the Pacific Northwest*, 1973), although Abrams and Ferris (*Illustrated flora of the Pacific States*, 1960) reported it from Whidbey Island, Washington, and Linnton (Portland), Oregon. The presence of this species in Washington has been confirmed by a collection from Willapa Bay, 1 mi S Bay Center, Pacific County, Washington (*Ganders* 742, 18 Aug 1974, WTU and UBC). It was growing with a mixture of introduced weeds and typical maritime taxa such as *Convolvulus soldanella* L., *Grindelia integrifolia* DC. var. *macrophylla* (Greene) Cronq., *Lathyrus japonicus* Willd., and *Tanacetum douglasii* DC. *Plantago coronopus* is also known from a salt marsh at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, British Columbia (*T. M. C. Taylor* s. n., 13 Jul 1954, UBC).—FRED R. GANDERS, Department of Botany, University of British Columbia, Vancouver V6T, 1W5, Canada.